The Virginia Journal AND ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

HUC UNDIQUE GAZA CONGERITUR—— VIRG.

(VOL. III.) THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1786. (No. 138.)

William Hunter, jun.

Has for sale, on the most reasonable terms, for cash or country produce,

JAMAICA SPIRITS by the puncheon,
Old Cogniac brandy in pipes,
Fyal wine in ditto,
Mountain ditto in butts,
Port ditto in hogsheads,
Raisins of the sun in casks,
Ditto bloom in jars,
Liverpool salt,
St. Ubes, ditto,
A variety of dry goods,

Alexandria, September 14, 1786.

FOR SALE,

LANDS IN VIRGINIA.

ABOUT 1300 acres in the County of Loudon, within 40 miles of Alexandria, lying on Bull-Run, well suited for cropping or farming, as a great part of the land has never been cleared, and it has been judged that there are near 250 acres of meadow land within the tract, and good apple and peach orchards.—This land will be shewn by Mr. J. Chapman, who lives near the place; and cash, good bills on any part of Great-Britain, or good merchantable crop tobacco, will be received in payment.——A great advantage may be made by the purchaser who will pay for the land by the 16th of October next.—Matthew Whiting, Esq; in Prince-William, on Bull-Run, will treat for the sale of this tract.

The subscriber will also sell one-fourth of a share in the Dismal-Swamp, amounting to about 1000 acres; and about 400 acres in the Green Seas: These two tracts are equal in soil and timber to any lands in the State, and are very convenient to the flourishing towns of Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Suffolk.

He will also sell one half of his interest in a TRACT of LAND called the Frying-Pan, lying in the County of Loudon, and amounting to about 1000 acres.—Also two small TRACTS of LAND in Glouceſter County, conveniently situated with respect to navigation, fish and oysters, churches, court-house, mills, and the towns of Williamsburg, York, and Urbanna.

The subscriber has also for sale, a number of NEGROES; the high blooded, highly formed, and beautiful Bay Stud SAMPSON, full 15½ hands high, imported in the year 1784, by Alexander Donald, Esq; also several fine blooded MARES and COLTS. All of which lands, Negroes, &c. will be disposed of on reasonable terms, for cash, good bills, or tobacco, if payment can be made on or before the last day of October.

JOHN PAGE.

Virginia, (Rosewell) Glouceſter County, August 14, 1786.

THE late Major WINDSOR BROWN, informed me he had lodged with some gentleman a number of Treasury Land Warrants, to be located on certain conditions; who the gentleman was I do not remember; and in consequence of the death of the said Major Brown, I, as Administrator, request the person to deliver the papers in this business to me, or Col. Thomas Meriwether in Richmond.

JOHN LOMAX.

Alexandria, Sept. 14, 1786.

Fairfax County, Virginia, September 7, 1786.

WE forwarn all persons from taking any assignment on a bond we gave JOHN WREN, payable the first of last August. Although we suppose Mr. WREN would not assign the bond, as some affairs are not settled; but for fear of deaths or accidents we think proper to give notice that we will not pay it.

JAMES HURST.
JOHN HURST.

GOODS TO BE SOLD,

On board the snow Minerva, lying at Georgetown, Maryland, George Hewson, Commander,

ENGLISH osnaburgs, hosiery of various kinds, hats of ditto, porter from London, Port and Lisbon wine of the best qualities, men and childrens' clothes made up, waistcoat pieces and sheeting, &c. chintzes and cottons for ladies' gowns, with a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

September 14, 1786.

Mary Allison,

At her store on Fairfax-street, directly opposite the Court-House, has for sale on the most reasonable terms,

A VERY elegant assortment of MILLINERY, consisting of caps, handkerchiefs, &c. silks, India chintzes, Manchester, India, flowered, tamboured and striped muslins, a general assortment of printed cottons and calicoes, tiffany handkerchiefs, aprons and trimmings, also gauzes and a very neat assortment of feathers, consisting of white, black and gray foxtails, figured, flat, black, white, brown, blue and pink; also an assortment of flowers, ribbons, taste and Stormont trimmings, silk and thread laces and edgings, mourning fans, love handkerchiefs and ribbons, buffoons and hair powder, with a number of other articles, too tedious to enumerate.——She begs leave to return her most grateful thanks to those ladies who have favored her with their custom, and hopes a continuance of their favor as she will always serve them and those ladies that may please to employ her on the most reasonable terms.

Alexandria, Sept. 14, 1786.

TO BE LET,

Until the 1st of September, 1788.

THE DWELLING-HOUSE and STORE-HOUSE now in the tenure of the Subscriber. There is a large and dry cellar under the whole.—The out-houses are a kitchen, a wash-house and stable.—A garden sufficient for a large family belongs to the house.

T. H. HANSON.

Alexandria, Sept. 14, 1786.

ON Monday night the 11th instant, some villains broke open my store and stole sundry goods to a considerable amount, among which were superfine and common broadcloths, a remnant of superfine buff cassimer, sundry remnants of corduroy, several pieces of chintzes, a few pieces of Irish linen, womens' and mens' gloves and mits, sewing silk, &c. also an old smooth bored gun, steel mounted.—I will give FIFTY DOLLARS reward for securing the thief and goods, or TWENTY DOLLARS for the delivery of the goods.

LEWIS HIPKINS.

Little-Falls of Potomack, Sept. 13, 1786.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Saturday the 19th of August, a Negro man named WILL, about twenty-five years of age, four feet 9 or 10 inches high, well made, bow legged very hollow backed, and of a smiling countenance: He had on when he went away an osnaburg shirt and trousers, a blue and white mixed country cloth jacket, and felt hat; he was taken up near Bladensburg but made his escape, and was seen to go through Bladensburg the next day; he changed his name and passed for a free man. Whoever takes up the said Negro, and secures him in gaol, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive SIX DOLLARS reward, and if brought home EIGHT DOLLARS, besides what the law allows, and all reasonable charges paid. HENRY PLUMMER.

Anne-Arundel County, near Mount-Pleasant, Maryland, September 2, 1786.

From the VIRGINIA INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE.

Mr. PRINTER,

The Author of the following reflections, if your readers will allow them that denomination,—never intentionally offended an innocent, a good, an honest, or well meaning man in his life.—When he cannot speak well of a man, his general rule is to observe the strictest silence.—He thinks it necessary to premise thus much, to convince you and the public, that he intends nothing personal, in the following pages, against any being whatever;—he only wishes to tempt some more abler hand to take up the subject. The faint picture, which he has attempted to give of the times, he is well aware, might be highly enlivened, by the colouring of an adept.—If the piece should not, in your estimation, contain any thing exceptionable, you will give it a place in your paper, whenever you have nothing of more worth or importance to offer to your customers;—among whom, you have not one, more desirous to see you prosper,—more anxious to see a free press generously supported, and uninfluenced by party; or who is, with more personal esteem and regard, your real friend and humble servant, S. T.

August 26, 1786.

PAPER-MONEY ADVOCATED.

OUR public papers have already furnished us with several well wrote pieces from Northern prints, on the subject of a paper-currency. The fast approach of our annual Assembly, will probably bring forth publications from our own citizens, on the same subject. It seems to engage the conversation of all ranks of people. The thinking part of the community, as well as the unthinking—The honest man as well as the knave, have all their observations. The ensuing session then, promises to be as important a one, as we have had since the revolution.—A PAPER-CURRENCY! or, NO PAPER-CURRENCY! *That is* the question. And verily, Mr. Printer, it is a question at this crisis of our affairs, of such magnitude in itself, that that mind must be vacant indeed, which is not deeply affected, at the *bare possibility* of its being determined unrighteously. It depends in my humble judgment, upon a just determination of this single question, whether we shall, as a State, rise to honor, opulence, prosperity, and happiness; or sink into contempt, poverty, bankruptcy, and wretchedness? Let then, neither learned men, nor critics, wise men, nor fools, wonder—much less laugh—at any production on this important subject, however futile in point of argument,—however barren of sentiment, metaphor, figure, or language. For it is a subject, in which the poorest citizen is interested; and about which, men of the meanest capacities, *must be* concerned; and, being concerned, will, involuntarily—as it were—give every assistance, to the side of the question, most coincident with their ideas, of POLICY and JUSTICE.—Whithout further preface then, know ye, all whom it may concern,—that though I rank myself under the last description of citizens,—I can no longer forbear entering the lists as an advocate for paper-money, in spite of the contrary opinions being maintained, by a certain great personage, the publications of celebrated statesmen and politicians, who have for twelve years past, proved themselves as consummate in WISDOM and POLICY, as in FIDELITY and VIRTUE.—You may call this Mr. Printer, if you please, arrogance and vanity in the extreme. I care not, it is a free country we live in, and every man has a right to give his opinions on public matters to his fellow-citizens, in the best way he can. If men of genius and talents will not write, they must not be surprised, if those of ordinary capacities do.—A true patriot will ever be forward to shew himself in times of impending

danger. And when public affairs have got to the height of desperation, all ceremony and apology, for intrusions of this nature, become superfluous. I have often heard it said that "*a fool may start a question, which a wise man cannot answer.*"—Why then, may not a petty scribbler, like myself, give such a hint to a man of abilities, as will tempt him to step forth in support of a question, in which the happiness of thousands are so immediately involved? For my part, I mean only to offer to the public, in plain undecorated language, a few "*indubitable proofs, of the extreme scarcity of specie,*" and the impossibility of our existing as a republic, without a very large circulating medium of our own making; —unless measures could be adopted, as well to ensure a return of the specie exported since 1782, as to keep it among us when regained,—leaving the means to effect such a desirable end, to the Legislature.—Now for my proofs—First, What can be a greater proof of the "*scarcity of money, and the absolute impossibility of peoples paying their taxes, much more their just debts,*" than in a state like Virginia, where horse-racing is so much a science, and indeed very justly—that it has almost become a part of our education—and contributes much towards our *happiness and greatness:* Yet, at ten turfs, within the State, there is only, £.2610 paid annually to the owners of winning horses? And it is very evident, *this* is a *branch of business*, which *would* be encouraged, with *much* larger donations if "*money was not too scarce to be come at.*" Is it not also evident, from the crowds of people which we find in a race-field, the money expended on such an occasion, "*scarce as it is,*" that the very existence of the Commonwealth is deeply concerned in the weighty adventures of the day? And yet, it cannot be carried on with proper spirit, "*for want of money**." Secondly, In all public places, we find *five* four-wheeled carriages, for *one* to be met with twelve years ago: And, if I had not an aversion to every thing in the shape of satire, I might say, in many families we now see a chariot, where never before, was known any thing above a strong chair at 15 or £.20 value—But, as we are in the full "*enjoyment of* PEACE *and our* GLORIOUS INDEPENDENCE," does not the want of FOUR HORSES, *and livery*, to every FOUR WHEELS, prove the "*immense scarcity of money?*" Thirdly, Though "*the American Company of Comedians,*" condescended to spend the two last winters in this State; yet, such was the "*prodigious scarcity of money,*" that even in the city of Richmond, and the large, flourishing, and *opulent Borough of Petersburg*, their audience seldom exceeded 200—though tickets were held at the *moderate* price of one dollar.—Will this be believed of a people, known to be liberal, in encouraging every kind of entertainment, which has the least tendency to improve our *manners*, or correct our *morals?* Fourthly, An industrious man, who had, with much labour, expense, and assiduity, brought a dog of uncommon sagacity, to dance on his hind legs, and in point of gesture and address, equal to any puppy whatever; and after obtaining permission to dance his dog, he had the cruel mortification to receive not *more* than *one hundred* dollars of a night—Such was the want of a *noble curiosity*,—but more probably, such was the "*extreme scarcity of money.*"—Fifthly, Cock-fighting, if I was a man of method, would have followed horse-racing. At this *humane* and *manly* amusement, there was *only* £.355 lost and paid down in pits in the course of the last spring; and such was the "*excessive scarcity of money,*" that in one pit, there were but *three* instances of men losing *ten* dollars each on a single battle, and paying the same, before the face of a Sheriff, who had not for six weeks before been able to obtain from either, five dollars for their specie tax.—So that, add this to all the money subscribed to purses, including the petty purse races throughout the State, and it does not amount to but little more than £.4000—say 13,500 dollars. The sums expended in Plays, Concerts, Balls, Barbecues, Puppet-Shews, Legerdemain-Tricks, Puppy-Exhibitions, &c. cannot be ascertained, with the same degree of exactness, but it is supposed, that they could not exceed this sum—So that, there is not above 27,000 dollars per annum thrown away in the large, wealthy, and luxurious State of Virginia, owing entirely to the "*prodigious scarcity of money.*" Now, if a few citizens, Mr. Printer, whose liberality has ever been as extensive as their ability, can only afford to take so much from their families annually; how is it possible, with ever such efforts of industry, and ever such frugal systems of economy, for a people thus stripped of their gold and silver, to pay even the common demands of government, to say nothing of our foreign and domestic debts, and our private debts daily contracting? I say a "*few of our fellow-citizens,*" because I cannot suppose there is one out of a hundred, of the good people of this Commonwealth, whose circumstances or religious principles, will admit of their bestowing a single shilling in this laudable way.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

* *If Rome, in the days of her happiness and greatness, submitted cheerfully to laws, which defined the manner of clothing, and the equipage of the different classes of people, according to their real worth—and were therefore calculated to promote industry, encourage frugality, and to ensure independence of circumstances in her citizens—would it be inconsistent with the spirit of* our *constitution, and the nature of* our *republic, to adopt similar laws? Particularly, prohibiting any man from disposing of money in the way abovementioned, who was not, in the fullest comprehension of the word*—INDEPENDENET—*And this, no man can be who is involved in debt, or keeps a needy creditor out of his money. I am by no means an enemy to this kind of sport, when supported upon principles of true honor and liberality. But I do not think it generous, equitable, or just, that a man should expend money in* this, or any *other wanton or extravagant way, while there are claims upon his purse, which he protests he is unable to answer. Such things render a man,—and very justly too,—the subject of general, and sometimes very severe, reprehension; and must, upon reflection, convince* him, *whose heart is not totally divested of every particle of sensibility, that nothing degrades a man more, or renders him a fitter object of burlesque and ridicule, than supporting an expensive stile of life,* on other peoples money. *And how men, who would pistol their best friends for calling their honor or their justice in question, can reconcile such conduct to themselves, is a matter no way to be accounted for, but the easiness of disposition, naturally just, but too generous, and carried away by the prevailing, and almost irresistible currents, of* FASHION, SHEW *and* DISSIPATION.

BALTIMORE, September 15.

A CORRESPONDENT writes us that an expedition is vigorously prosecuting by the State of Georgia against the Creek and Cherokee Indian nations, with a very formidable body of men, under the command of General Elbert, and that Dr. James Lauder is appointed Director-General to the army, John Apling, Esq; Quarter-Master-General, and Col. Lenier, Adjutant-General.

Late accounts from Boston advise, that on the 29th of last month, the day appointed by law for the sitting of the Court of Common Pleas, at Northampton, in the County of Hampshire, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts-Bay, a body of malcontents, consisting of 1500 men, 500 of whom were under arms, and headed by a Captain of the militia, assembled there, with the treasonable intention of forcibly preventing the sitting of that Court, which they effected, the Judges, from their menances and proceedings, thinking it unsafe to proceed in the business of their offices. [A convention, it appears, had been held in the county above-mentioned, which had voted as their opinion, that the Senate, Courts of Common-Pleas and Sessions, and the Attorney-General, were grievances, and nuisances to the public, as well as unnecessary and expensive.]

His Excellency the Governor of Massachusetts-Bay, in consequence of the above alarming event hath issued a solemn and spirited proclamation, and was pursuing other legal and wise measures for supporting the dignity of the laws, and suppressing such dangerous insurrections, which seem too likely to prevail in other parts of his Government.

A late letter from Dublin contains the following interesting paragraph:

"The intelligence received from every quarter of the kingdom is couched in a style of thanksgiving for the general appearance of plenty, which amply promises to reward the cares of the husbandmen. The inhabitants of the North, in addition to their favorable harvest prospects, have been uncommonly fortunate in their flaxseed plantations, and the seed imported from America has this year greatly exceeded the produce of what has been purchased of the Dutch.—This circumstance is the more agreeable, as the Americans take manufactures, while the Dutch accept of nothing but the ready specie."

ALEXANDRIA, September 21.

Yesterday arrived here the Brig Friendship, Capt. Charles Brodie, in 10 Weeks from England. On the 26th of July, in Lat. 39, 54, Long. 35, 19, he was brought to by an Algerine Corsair of 32 Guns, and on the 27th was brought to by another of 28 Guns.

Last Week a Man by the Name of John Sewell, was taken up and committed to the Gaol in this Town, being one of the Villains who broke open the Store of Mr. Hipkins, near the Little-Falls, on the Night of the 11th Instant.

NAVAL-OFFICE, ALEXANDRIA.

Inward Entries. Sloop Languedoc, R. Harrison, from North-Potomack; Schooner Nancy, N. Spooner, Barbadoes.

Cleared Outwards. Brig Nancy, J. Towers, for L'Orient; Sloop Molly Beverly, ———, Newbern; Sloop Polly, J. Ellwood, Philadelphia.

☞ *The last Night but one*, this Evening, will be performed the Comedy of SHE STOOPS to CONQUER or the MISTAKES of a NIGHT, and the Farce of the GHOST, or DEAD MAN ALIVE.

To the PUBLIC.

THE publication by Colonel John Addison having appeared *after* Colonel Marbury had gone to Georgia with his family, I consider myself bound to state the *whole* of the transaction which gave rise to it: On the 16th of August I was requested by Colonel Marbury to attend him as a friend at an interview with Colonel Addison, and to carry him the following letter:

Sir,

AT half past eight o'clock this morning, I shall be at the back of the church, armed and attended by a friend, where I shall expect to meet you, in order to give me satisfaction for the injuries you have done me. Your obedient servant,

L. MARBURY.

Colonel ADDISON.

Thursday, August 16.

Sir,

WHEN you have informed me of the injuries you mention, which I am a stranger to, and it should be then necessary to meet you, and my affairs a little settled, you shall hear from me, which shall be as soon as possible. Your obedient servant,

J. ADDISON.

Colonel L. MARBURY.

Thursday, August 16.

Sir,

YOU inform me you are a stranger to any injuries done me; I say you must be well acquainted with many, for which you must give me immediate satisfaction, or assure yourself you will be published as a Coward and a Villain. Your's,

L. MARBURY.

Colonel ADDISON.

Thursday, August 16.

Sir,

I AM as determined as you can be, and have not the smallest wish to refuse your challenge, but will not be dragged into it, until my wordly affairs are a little settled; which shall take as short time as possible. Your's,

J. ADDISON.

Colonel MARBURY.

Here I must beg leave to observe, that I asked Colonel Addison what time he supposed Colonel Marbury might expect to see him? And he replied, "that on the 25th he had an arbitration, but after that day he was at liberty." I then told him, that Col. Marbury was obliged to leave the State about that time, and that it was doing nothing to defer it so long, to which he answered, "that he would not be dragged into it." And I do further declare, that Colonel Addison never mentioned the inequality he suggests in his publication. On the Monday after these letters had passed, Colonel Marbury set up in the public parts of Alexandria the following words: "Colonel JOHN ADDISON is a Coward and a "Villain.

"LEONARD MARBURY."

On the Wednesday following Colonel Addison's *Overseer* set up the following piece, "The publication set forth by Colonel Marbury, wherein he accuses me of having declined meeting him is a falsehood, which none but the most abandoned lyar could have been guilty of.

"J. ADDISON.

"Hart-Park, August 23, 1786."

And the same day I received the following letter:

Dr. Sir,

I MUST beg the the favor of you to give the bearer, Mr. M'Clish, a certificate of what my answers were to you when you waited on me as Marbury's second. Include if you please what I told you respecting the business I was obliged to do on the 25th of this month, that I could not meet him until that was done. I am, your very humble servant,

J. ADDISON.

Capt. JOHN HAWKINS.

It is known that Colonel Marbury waited until Sunday the 27th of August, and not having heard from Colonel Addison, he took leave of his friends. On the Thursday following the publication appeared, and as it contained charges of a very serious nature, I have procured the following certificates:

THE following is a part of the publication (in the Alexandria Advertiser, No. 135) by Col. John Addison against Col. Marbury: Col. Addison says "He Col. Marbury some years ago lived with Mr. "Samuel Hanson, senior, of Charles county, as a "Clerk, and for some time was entrusted to collect "his debts, &c. A considerable part of the money "which he collected he made away with, sold or "gamed away Mr. Hanson's horse, and ran away. "I took him up at a brother-in-law of his, a Taylor "in this neighbourhood, and carried him to Mr. "Hanson, who drove him out of his house as a vil"lain, amongst his Negroes, and shortly after took

leave of him with a cudgel." Very ſoon after this addreſs to the public, a friend to Col. Marbury (who was then on his way to Georgia with his family) wrote to me, requeſting a State of the above tranſactions, as alſo my ſentiments of Col. Marbury ſince he arrived to the age of maturity. To this I anſwered, I would give no *ex parte* information, nor indeed any, unleſs on oath, leſt it ſhould be ſaid I would not ſwear what I had aſſerted; but that if he or Col. Addiſon deſired my depoſition on giving each other notice to attend, I would give it.

SAM. HANSON.

Charles County, Sept. 10, 1786.

I HEREBY certify that Capt. John Hawkins (in behalf of Col. Leonard Marbury) came before me and made oath on the Holy Evangeliſts of Almighty God, that he gave Col. Addiſon notice to attend the taking Mr. Hanſon's depoſition, and he promiſed to be here this day by twelve or one o'clock.

GEO. LEE.

State of Maryland, Charles County, Sept. 10, 1786.

SAMUEL HANSON being ſworn on the Holy Evangeliſts of Almighty God, before me the Subſcriber one of the Juſtices of the Peace for the ſaid county, ſaith, that Col. Leonard Marbury was bound to him by his father when he was about twelve years of age, and continued with him about five or ſix years; that he ſent him out frequently to collect his debts among other buſineſs; that after ſome time he heard of his gaming, and informed a relation of his of it, who ſaid it was ſo; and that he had applied to him at different times for ſmall ſums to pay in what he had collected, which, on his promiſing to behave better in future he advanced for him—This deponent ſays that Col. Marbury always paid in what appeared by the liſt of debts he had received, and as to his ſelling or gaming away this deponent's horſe, he ſays if the fact was ſo, it never came to his knowledge; and as to Col. Marbury's running away, this deponent ſays, that he had frequently adviſed and admoniſhed him againſt the pernicious habit of gaming, without effect; that he told him one night juſt before he went to bed, that as he paid no regard to any thing he could ſay to him, he would chaſtiſe him the next morning, when he found he was gone;—that ſome few days after he adverti ſed and offered a reward to bring him home; that after ſome conſiderable time he returned with one Thompſon his brother-in law or ſome other friend, who ſaid he did it to ſave expence. That this behaviour and his growing attachment to cards, convincing this deponent that he was unfit for buſineſs, and being greatly vexed and perplexed with him, the ſame day chaſtiſed him, gave him his indenture, and ordered him to depart. This deponent ſays that at leaſt ſix months before this happened, on Col. Marbury's neglecting his buſineſs by gaming, in order to make him reflect a little he made him work with his people one day; but whether Col. Addiſon was preſent or not this deponent cannot charge his memory.

Now with regard to the other requeſt by Col. Marbury's friend, this deponent ſays, that after he heard Col. Marbury was gone to Georgia, he had frequent opportunities, eſpecially in the time of the war, to ſee ſeveral gentlemen from thence, of whom he often made inquiries about him, who ſaid he was a good whig, and that he ſupported a fair character both in a public and private life—that ſince his return to Maryland, this deponent ſays he has been intimately acquainted with him, and from what he knows and has heard of him, he eſteems him as an honeſt, friendly, ſincere, generous, humane and charitable man; and that his former miſconduct he attributes to his youth.

GEO. LEE.

Thus the *enormous villainy* ſo roundly aſſerted to have been tranſacted with Mr. Hanſon, turns out to be a paſſion for gaming, which the old gentleman very meritoriouſly endeavoured to ſuppreſs, and for which Colonel Marbury has often very gratefully thanked him. Colonel Addiſon next aſſerts, "*At Hager's-Town, where he a few years ago lived, his character is as infamous as his greateſt enemy can wiſh it.*" The following certificates from gentlemen of known veracity and candor will ſhew how cruel and unjuſt is this part of his accuſation:

Hager's-Town, September 14, 1786.

WE do hereby certify, that Colonel Leonard Marbury, during his reſidence near this place, in all his dealings and tranſactions within our knowledge, conducted himſelf with honor and integrity.

JOHN STULL,
THOMAS SPRIGG,
ALEXANDER CLAGETT,
SAMUEL YOUNG,
HEZEKIAH CLAGETT,
N. ROCHESTER.

Waſhington County, September 14, 1786.

I DO hereby certify, to all whom it may concern, that I have had dealings with Colonel Leonard Marbury, while he lived in this county, to the amount of more than two hundred pounds ſpecie, and that in every tranſaction with him, he acted as a gentleman of the ſtricteſt integrity and honor.

WILLIAM LEE.

George-Town, September 16, 1786.

WE do hereby certify that Colonel Leonard Marbury, during his reſidence in this place, in all his dealings and tranſactions within our knowledge, conducted himſelf with honor and integrity.

BERNARD O'NEIL,
ROBERT PETER,
THOMAS BEALL.

Colonel Addiſon after ſumming up the catalogue of his enormities, concludes, "That from this muſt proceed his wandering way of living, for he quits a place as ſoon as he is known, and moves to ſome other, where, from his plauſibility, he can the more eaſily impoſe upon the unwary and unſuſpecting ſtranger." To this I ſhall obſerve, that Colonel Marbury went to Georgia, about the year 1765, there he remained until about the year 1780, when the Britiſh army drove his family, with a hundred others out of the State. His, with a few others, came to Maryland, and if he had been conſcious of this villainy, it is hardly probable, he would have choſen the very ſpot for a temporary reſidence, from which he had been driven with ignominy in his youth. It may ſeem ſtill more extraordinary that Colonel Addiſon having this horrid idea of his principles ſhould have kept him company, and bargained to a conſiderable amount. I ſhall beg leave to ſubjoin the oath of Dr. Baker, as to his conduct in this neighbourhood, and cannot help lamenting the expence and trouble which every man muſt undergo whole enemy chooſes to miſrepreſent him.

JOHN HAWKINS.

September 18, 1786.

ON the 20th day of September, 1786, came Dr. William Baker before me, one of the Magiſtrates for Fairfax County, and made Oath, on the Holy Evangeliſts of Almighty God, that he acted as Attorney in fact for Colonel Marbury for near 14 months; that he had frequent occaſion to overlook his book of accounts and papers of every kind; that he has been witneſs to moſt of his tranſactions for three years laſt paſt; and that he never ſaw or knew any thing of him unjuſt or diſhonorable, but on the contrary, his whole conduct, ſo far as he is informed, has been marked with uncommon generoſity, honor and benevolence.

ROBERT ADAM.

William Hartshorne and Company,

Have for ſale at their ſtore on Hooe's wharf, for caſh or country produce,

ANTIGUA RUM of a very good quality, Windward Iſland ditto, Continental ditto, and MOLASSES by the hogſhead, BOHEA and other TEAS by the cheſt, NAILS by the caſk, BAR-IRON by the ton, FEATHERS by the bag, TURPENTINE by the barrel, and a variety of DRY-GOODS ſuitable to the approaching ſeaſon, which they will ſell on reaſonable terms, either wholeſale or retail, for immediate pay.—All thoſe indebted, whoſe accounts are now due are requeſted to diſcharge them; ſuch as cannot pay, it is hoped will give their bonds.

Alexandria, Sept. 21, 1786.

☞ Two ſmall convenient HOUSES to rent, one of them with a good garden and meat-houſe.

CATTLE.

FOR SALE,

THIRTY HEAD of OXEN and COWS.—For terms apply to Mr. SAMUEL LOVE, Newgate, or JONATHAN SWIFT and CO. Alexandria.

Sept. 21, 1786.

I HAVE for ſale, a quantity of beſt IRISH BEEF in barrels; alſo ſeveral cags of IRISH TONGUES.

WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.

George-Town, Sept. 20, 1786.

Fairfax County, ſt.

WHEREAS Michael Gretter, Gaoler of the County aforeſaid, this day came before me Robert T. Hooe, one of the Juſtices for the County aforeſaid, and made oath, that a certain JOHN WALKER, who was lately committed to the gaol of the ſaid County by order of Fairfax Court, and to be ſent to Richmond for further trial on ſuſpicion of felony, did on the 10th inſtant in the night time, forcibly eſcape from the ſaid gaol, and is now going at large.—Theſe are therefore in the name of the Commonwealth to require all Sheriffs, Mayors, Bailiffs, Conſtables and Headboroughs, within this Commonwealth, and every of them in their reſpective counties, cities, towns and precincts, to ſeize and retake the ſaid priſoner, ſo eſcaped and going at large as aforeſaid, and being ſo retaken, forthwith to commit to the priſon where ſuch priſoners are uſually kept, in the County where ſuch retaking ſhall be, until diſcharged by due courſe of law.—Given under my hand and ſeal this 15th day of September, 1786.

ROBERT T. HOOE. (L. S.)

Jonathan Swift and Co.

Inform their friends and cuſtomers that they have removed to the oppoſite ſide of Fairfax-ſtreet, between Col. Fitzgerald's and Doctor Craik's, and that they have juſt imported per the Friendſhip, Capt. Dundas, from London, an additional aſſortment of GOODS, among which, with thoſe on hand, are the following articles, viz.

BROAD and narrow cloths of faſhionable colours, caſſimers, coatings, kerſeys, royal ribs, jeans, ſatinets, dinims, cordelures, corduroys, ſilk, twiſt, hair and death-head buttons, thickſets, plain, coloured, figured and imperial velvets and velverets, ſhags, worſted hoſe, chintzes, calicoes, printed linens, paper hangings, carpeting, cotton, linen, and black ſilk handkerchiefs, patent caſtor and felt hats, ladies' riding ditto, an elegant aſſortment of millinery of the lateſt faſhions in Europe, flowers, wreaths, &c. all of which they will diſpoſe of very low, mens' and womens' plain and coloured leather gloves, ſtays, broad and narrow black lace, large and ſmall ſilver plated candleſticks, tankards, cans, tea-pots, figured and plain Roman waiters, gilt looking-glaſſes, ſilver and ivory handled table knives and forks, ditto fruit ditto, copper tea-kettles, tortoiſhell and horn handled raſors, penknives, ſciſſors, ſnuffers, ſpectacles, plated and mourning buckles, ink-ſtands, ſpurs, 10 by 8 window glaſs, nails, rich mounted holſter and pocket piſtols, common ditto, neat fowling pieces, Engliſh mens' and womens' leather, calamanco and ruſſel ſhoes, New-England made ditto, queens'-ware in crates well aſſorted and laid in very low, claret and port wine, old Cogniac brandy, molaſſes, ſalt in barrels, allſpice, a few quintals of good table fiſh, &c.

Alexandria, Sept. 21, 1786.

☞ They have repeatedly made application by writing, &c. to thoſe indebted to them, to make payment according to their agreement; they now requeſt of them once more *in this way*, to make immediate payment or they may depend on having their bonds and accounts put in ſuit, without further notice.

*** They give the market price in caſh for tobacco, as uſual.

FALL GOODS.

Juſt arrived and landing at Capt. Conway's wharf from on board the Henry, Capt. Tyndal, from Whitehaven, a very large and complete aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable to the approaching ſeaſon, which will be diſpoſed of by,

Robinſon, Sanderſon and Rumney,

By wholeſale only, at their ſtore on Fairfax-ſtreet, on the loweſt terms for caſh or country produce.

*** They give the beſt market price in caſh for tobacco.

[Particulars are omitted for want of room, but will be inſerted in our next.]

Alexandria, Sept. 21, 1786.

ABOUT 2000 acres of valuable LAND in Fauquier County, will be ſold at Fauquier Court-Houſe, on Monday the 25th inſtant, lying on the waters of Gooſe-Creek, adjoining the lands of his Excellency General Waſhington and Col. Marſhall, near Rector's-Town, convenient to ſeveral good merchant mills.—On this land ſeveral ſmall improvements are made, the greateſt part however is ſtill in woods.—The ſoil is well calculated for tobacco, corn and wheat, is very well watered and a conſiderable quantity of ground may be found capable of being made into meadow, two ſtreams of water run through it, ſituated about 40 miles from Dumfries, and 50 miles from Alexandria.—A ſum of about £.700 pounds current money muſt be raiſed from the ſale of this land on the day appointed; it may therefore be ſuppoſed that perſons poſſeſſing money may look for every advantage from attending this ſale in view of bargains.——It will be ſold in lots or otherways, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers, and a conſiderable credit will be given for the reſidue of the purchaſe money, after raiſing the ſum abovementioned.—The Subſcriber has no intereſt in this land farther than being appointed by the parties concerned, to the ſale; he is however in poſſeſſion of abſolute deeds and will convey to the purchaſers with a ſpecial guaranty.—Should it be more agreeable to have a general guaranty, Mr. Robert Scott will be ready to convey under that title.—It is expected Mr. Scott's title to this land, free from all encumbrances, will be made clearly appear to the ſatisfaction of the purchaſers on the day of ſale.

THOMAS MONTGOMERIE.

Dumfries, Sept. 13, 1786.

☞ Advertiſements, &c. omitted will be inſerted in our next.

POETRY.

PARODY on CATO.

SCENE.—A PARLOUR.

ALDERMAN GOBBLEDOWN *sitting in a thoughtful posture, in his hand a book on the immortality of hunger; his knife and fork on the table before him.*

"IT must be so—my friend thou reasoneſt well.
Elſe whence this pleaſing hope, this fond deſire,
This longing after ſomething good to eat?
Or whence this ſecret dread, and inward horror
At empty vacuums?—why ſhrinks the ſtomach
Up like a purſe, and ſtartles at ſtarvation?
'Tis the deficiency that gnaws within us;
'Tis hunger's ſelf that bids us go to dinner,
And intimates an appetite! thou pleaſing, dreadful thought!
Thro' what variety of untried diſhes,
Thro' what new ſoups and ſauces muſt we paſs!
The wide, th' unbounded table ſtands before me,
But napkins, plates and platters reſt upon it.
Here will I hold. If there's a thing call'd hunger,
(And that there is my belly cries aloud
With all its might) it muſt be cur'd by victuals;
And that which cures it muſt fill up the ſtomach.
But when or where. This world was made for eating.
I'm weary of ſtarvation, this muſt end it.
(Laying his hand on his knife and fork.)
Thus am I double arm'd, my knife and fork;
Cold ham and pigeon pie are both before me:
This in a moment reliſhes my mouth,
And this informs me I ſhall never ſtarve.
The mouth, ſecure of ſuch aſſiſtance, ſmiles
At the roaſt turkey, and defies the pudding.
My ſides ſhall fall away, my teeth themſelves
Grow dull with uſe, and ven'ſon ſtink of age;
But thou ſhalt flouriſh, my immortal grinders
Unhurt, amidſt the war of aliments,
The wreck of tables, and the craſh of plates."

Robert Adam,

Has for Sale,

TENERIFF WINE of the beſt quality, in pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks, a few quarter cheſts of excellent HYSON TEA, RICE in tierces, OLD JAMAICA SPIRITS, and SUGAR by the barrel.—Alſo, two NEGRO GIRLS, one about 11 years of age, the other 9.—For terms apply as above.

Alexandria, Sept. 14, 1786.

State of Maryland, Prince-George's County, Collington Meadow, September 1, 1786.

FOR SALE,

THE high bred imported Mare PHILLIS, with a Foal by her ſide, and is now in Foal by the imported Horſe ECLIPSE, who is alſo for ſale, and the noted Horſe UNION, a beautiful high bred Filly, riſing five years old, both ſtout and well formed. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to

RICHARD B. HALL.

To be SOLD,

At the PRINTING-OFFICE,

COMMON PRAYER BOOKS, as reviſed by the Convention of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church.——A SERMON preached at Chriſt Church in Philadelphia, at the opening of the Convention on the 21ſt of June, 1786, by the Rev. William White, D. D.——

Alſo, a few Copies of the HISTORY of a SESSION of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the STATE of MARYLAND, held at the CITY of ANNAPOLIS, commenced in November, 1785.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber living in Fauquier county, near Elkrun Church, on Sunday the 27th inſtant, a ſervant man named JOHN READ; he is about twenty years of age, dark complexion, ſhort brown hair, and thin beard: He had on when he went away a ſailor's jacket of white cloth, bound round with black ferreting, and an old red waiſtcoat, a ſmall wool hat tarred on the crown, a pair of brown linen trouſers, and took with him two brown linen ſhirts, a pair of home made cotton breeches, a bed quilt of blue linſey quilted, lined with brown linen; is an Engliſhman born, but ſpeaks much like an Iriſhman, is very fond of ſmoaking tobacco, and of ſtrong liquor when he can get it. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant man, and delivers him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges, or if lodged in any gaol ſo that the owner may get him again, the above reward will be paid.

JAMES COCHRAN.

Fauquier County, Aug. 28, 1786.

William Hartſhorne and Company,

Have for ſale at their ſtore on Hooe's wharf,

ANTIGUA RUM of a very good quality, Windward Iſland ditto, Continental ditto, MOLASSES, SUGAR, TEAS, BAR-IRON by the ton, and a variety of DRY-GOODS.

Three DWELLING-HOUSES in convenient ſituations in this town to rent.

Alexandria, Auguſt 17, 1786.

☞ William Hartſhorne thinks it his duty, as Treaſurer of the Potomack Company, *once more* to call on the Subſcribers to pay up their dividends; thoſe in particular who have not paid the firſt and ſecond, are deſired to attend to this notice.

THE TRUSTEES of the Winchеſter Latin, Greek and Engliſh Schools, having in purſuance of their advertiſement elected Mr. Armſtrong and Mr. Potter, two gentlemen of character and abilities, to take charge of the inſtitution, do hereby give notice, that the Schools will be opened on Monday the 10th of July next. The price of tuition will be four guineas per annum, to be paid quarterly in advance. The climate is healthful, the country plentiful and the town growing.—Parents may therefore procure board for their children on reaſonable terms.—Care and attention will be paid, not only by the Tutors but alſo by the Truſtees, to the morals and inſtruction of the youth. And there being Clergymen of the Epiſcopal, Preſbyterian and Lutheran Churches, who officiate regularly in this place, they will have an opportunity of attending divine ſervice every Sunday.

JOHN SMITH,
ROBERT MACKY,
ALEXANDER BELMAIN,
RAWLEIGH COLSTON,
JOSEPH HOLMES,
J. H. NORTON,
PHILIP BUSH,
} Truſtees.

Winchеſter, June 15, 1786.

To all whom this may concern.

WHEREAS great complaints have been made reſpecting the County Wharf being lumbered—I hereby give this public notice, that all kinds of lumber landed on ſaid wharf, if not taken away within forty-eight hours after being landed, ſhall be ſubject to the following rates of wharfage as the law directs:

For every 1000 ſtaves, 1s. per day after the limited time. For every 1000 ſhingles, 6d. per ditto. For every cord of wood, 1s. per ditto, and all other kind of lumber to be charged in proportion. It is earneſtly requeſted that all thoſe who have ſtone, wood, or any thing elſe, will have it removed within the limited time, after this notice, otherwiſe they may expect being called upon for the wharfage as the law directs.

JOSEPH GREENWAY, Harbour-Maſter.

September, 7, 1786.

☞ THE ALEXANDRIA RACES will certainly commence on Tueſday the 10th day of October next.—The Frederickſburg Races commencing on the ſame day advertiſed by the Alexandria Club, has occaſioned our poſtponing the Alexandria Races to the 10th of October.

B. DULANY, Preſident.

Aug. 7, 1786.

Eight Dollars Reward.

ESCAPED from the brigantine Greyhound, Thomas Maxfield, maſter, lying in the harbour of Baltimore, on the 26th of Auguſt inſt. an indented ſervant man, named DAVID SHEHAN, about twenty-four years of age, five feet ſeven inches high, dark complexion, ſhort black hair, and well made: He had on a ſailor's blue jacket and ſtriped trouſers; he was ſeen on the road below Bladenſburg, and it is ſuppoſed he is now in the neighbourhood of Alexandria. Any perſon that will ſecure him ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward by applying to STEWART and PLUNKETT, in Baltimore, or to WILLIAM DEAKINS, junior, of George-Town.

Auguſt, 30, 1786.

Taken up on my plantation

the 11th day of Auguſt laſt, a bright BAY HORSE, about 14 hands high, four or five years old, has a black mane, tail and fetlocks, ſeveral white ſpots near his ſhoulder, occaſioned by the ſaddle, and a white ſpot on the left ſide of his neck, and is in pretty good order. The owner may have him by proving property, and paying the charge of this adverſiſement.

SAMUEL ARELL.

September 1, 1786.

PUBLIC SALE OF

LANDS, &c.

ON the 6th day of October next, will be expoſed to Public Sale, at Mr. William Mac Daniel's tavern, Dumfries, a valuable tract of land, moſt pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of Potomack, in the County of Prince William, two miles above the mouth of Quantico, containing about 200 acres. One plantation of which has 40 acres of excellent marſh for hay, about the ſame quantity of cleared ground fit for cultivation, on which is a commodious dwelling-houſe 38 by 16 feet, with two brick chimnies, three rooms on the firſt floor, a paſſage of 8 feet wide, and a good cellar under ground, walled up with ſtone. There is another ſmall Plantation of 15 acres of cleared land, with ſome ſmall houſes. The whole is well timbered, has good water, and one of the beſt fiſhing ſhores on the river, lies convenient to the beſt markets, either by land or water carriage, being only three miles from Dumfries, 8 from Colcheſter, and 25 from Alexandria; within 4 miles is a good merchant mill, and the iron works of Neabſco are at about the ſame diſtance. Caſh, tobacco or ſlaves, will be taken in payment. For a view of the premiſes, or further particulars, pleaſe to apply to Mr. THOMAS BIRD, or my brother NATHANIEL WICKLIFF, poſſeſſor of the lands adjoining.

CHARLES WICKLIFF.

September 14, 1786.

FOR SALE,

A LEASE for three lives of 277 acres of LAND, lying near the head of Difficult-Run, in Loudon County, about twenty miles from Alexandria, convenient to ſeveral merchant mills: The ſoil is excellent for tobacco, corn, and wheat, and there is thirty-one buſhels of wheat ſowed. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe the ſaid leaſe, may ſee the premiſes by applying to John Winn, who lives on the land, and may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber, living in Fairfax County, near the Falls Church.

JAMES WREN.

September 8, 1786.

The Executors of GEORGE

WEST, late of Loudon County, requeſt all perſons having claims againſt his eſtate to bring them in properly atteſted; and all thoſe who ſtand indebted to the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to pay off their ſeveral and reſpective balances, that the Executors may be enabled to diſcharge their truſt.

CHARLES LITTLE,
WILLIAM WEST.

September 11, 1786.

Stolen out of the Stage-

Office, on Saturday evening laſt, a ſmall ſilver French made WATCH, with gold hands, number unknown, *I. R.* on the back in a cypher.—— Whoever will return ſaid Watch, ſhall have SIX DOLLARS reward, and if the thief is ſecured, TEN DOLLARS. WALTER DORSETT.

Alexandria, September 14, 1786.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the Subſcriber on the 2d inſt. from Port-Tobacco, Charles County, a Mulatto man named GEORGE, he is about 6 feet high, ſpare and raw boned, a tolerable dark Mulatto, ſlightly marked with the ſmall-pox, two of his upper fore teeth gone, has a remarkable ſcar on his face, beginning about the middle of his chin and continuing acroſs his cheek to the upper part of his neck in a kind of ridge, occaſioned by a wound with a knife, which he not long ſince accidentally received: He had on and took with him a ſuit of brown fuſtian with plain metal buttons, a light coloured fine broadcloth coat, drilling jacket and breeches, a pair of oſnaburg overalls, oſnaburg and white dowlas ſhirts, brown thread ſtockings, yellow metal buckles, a dark brown great coat faced with red flannel, round caſtor hat, and ſeveral articles at this time not remembered.—He is well acquainted through the weſtern ſhore of this State, and will probably attempt to paſs as a freeman.—He took with him ſeveral letters which he was ſent to deliver, and an order to a Mr. Simmes to ſet him acroſs Nanjemoy-Ferry.—Whoever apprehends the ſaid George ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, including what the law allows, paid on application at this place or at Port-Tobacco.

J. H. STONE.

Annapolis, Sept. 8, 1786.

☞ A great Variety of BLANKS, printed on good Paper, may be had at the Printing-Office.

ALEXANDRIA: Printed by GEORGE RICHARDS and COMPANY, at their Printing-Office on *Fairfax-ſtreet*——by whom *Advertiſements, &c.* are thankfully received for this Paper,——and where Printing is performed with Care and Expedition.